

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

TIMOTHY JAMES STONE,

Petitioner,

Case No. 1:08-cv-406

v.

Honorable Robert J. Jonker

KENNETH McKEE,

Respondent.

/

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

This is a habeas corpus action brought by a state prisoner pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Promptly after the filing of a petition for habeas corpus, the Court must undertake a preliminary review of the petition to determine whether “it plainly appears from the face of the petition and any exhibits annexed to it that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court.” Rule 4, RULES GOVERNING § 2254 CASES; *see* 28 U.S.C. § 2243. If so, the petition must be summarily dismissed. Rule 4; *see Allen v. Perini*, 424 F.2d 134, 141 (6th Cir. 1970) (district court has the duty to “screen out” petitions that lack merit on their face). A dismissal under Rule 4 includes those petitions which raise legally frivolous claims, as well as those containing factual allegations that are palpably incredible or false. *Carson v. Burke*, 178 F.3d 434, 436-37 (6th Cir. 1999). After undertaking the review required by Rule 4, I recommend that the petition be dismissed for lack of merit in the grounds presented.

## Discussion

### I. Factual allegations

Petitioner Thomas James Stone presently is incarcerated with the Michigan Department of Corrections and housed at the Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility. He currently is serving a term of 17 years 6 months to 70 years, imposed by the Berrien County Circuit Court on December 11, 2006, after Petitioner pleaded guilty to one count of assault with intent to rob while armed, in violation of MICH. COMP. LAWS § 750.89.

The offense arose from actions occurring on November 11, 2006. Accompanied by Charles Harris, Petitioner entered the L&S Party Store in Benton Township, Michigan, while it was open for business. Petitioner carried a .25-caliber pistol, which he had bought “off the streets.” (Pet., Att. 1 at 3.) From about four feet away, Petitioner pointed the pistol at the chest of Gurlal Singh, who was working behind the counter. He ordered Singh to give him all the money in the till. Singh handed Petitioner more than \$300.00. Petitioner did not fire the pistol, and he testified at his plea hearing that he intended to frighten Singh, so he “could get the money to buy more drugs.” (Pet., Att. 1 at 3.)

Petitioner sought leave to appeal his sentence to both the Michigan Court of Appeals and the Michigan Supreme Court. In his applications for leave to appeal, Petitioner raised the same issue he now raises in his habeas corpus petition:

I. THE TRIAL COURT UNLAWFULLY VIOLATED THE UNITED STATES AND MICHIGAN CONSTITUTIONS IN SENTENCING THE DEFENDANT TO A PRISON TERM OF 210 MONTHS TO 70 YEARS ON THE ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB WHILE ARMED CONVICTION.

(Pet. at 2, Att. 1 at 8, docket #1.)

## II. Analysis

Petitioner's sole claim for habeas relief is that the length of his sentence violated both the United States and Michigan constitutions. In support of his habeas application, Petitioner attaches the brief filed in the Michigan Court of Appeals in support of his application for leave to appeal. In that brief, and apparently in this Court, Petitioner principally argues that his sentence is so disproportionate as to amount to cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment. Petitioner also argues that the sentencing level was based on judicial factfinding in violation of his rights under the Sixth Amendment, as set forth in *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296 (2004). In addition, Petitioner makes several arguments concerning the constitutionality of his sentence under Michigan law.

### **A. Cruel and Unusual Punishment**

Petitioner's first argument – that his sentence was disproportionate and therefore violated the Eighth Amendment – is patently meritless. The United States Constitution does not require strict proportionality between a crime and its punishment. *Harmelin v. Michigan*, 501 U.S. 957, 965 (1991); *United States v. Marks*, 209 F.3d 577, 583 (6th Cir. 2000). “Consequently, only an extreme disparity between crime and sentence offends the Eighth Amendment.” *Marks*, 209 F.3d at 583. A sentence that falls within the maximum penalty authorized by statute “generally does not constitute ‘cruel and unusual punishment.’” *Austin v. Jackson*, 213 F.3d 298, 302 (6th Cir. 2000) (quoting *United States v. Organek*, 65 F.3d 60, 62 (6th Cir. 1995)). Furthermore, “[f]ederal courts will not engage in a proportionality analysis except in cases where the penalty imposed is death or life in prison without possibility of parole.” *United States v. Thomas*, 49 F.3d 253, 261 (6th Cir. 1995). Petitioner was not sentenced to death or life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Therefore, Petitioner's sentence does not run afoul of the Eighth Amendment's ban of cruel and unusual punishment.

**B. *Blakely* Claim**

In his second argument, Petitioner contends that the sentencing court erred in imposing his sentence by considering facts neither admitted by Petitioner nor proved to a jury, ostensibly in violation of *Blakely*, 542 U.S. 296. *Blakely* concerned the State of Washington's determinate sentencing system, which allowed a trial judge to elevate the maximum sentence permitted by law on the basis of facts not found by the jury but by the judge. Applying the Washington mandatory sentencing guidelines, the trial judge found facts that increased the maximum sentence faced by the defendant. The Supreme Court found that this scheme offended the Sixth Amendment, because any fact that increases or enhances a penalty for the crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum for the offense must be submitted to the jury and proven beyond a reasonable doubt. *Blakely*, 542 U.S. at 301 (citing *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 490 (2000)).

Unlike the State of Washington's determinate sentencing system, the State of Michigan has an indeterminate sentencing system, in which the defendant is given a sentence with a minimum and a maximum term. The maximum sentence is not determined by the trial judge, but is set by law. *See People v. Drohan*, 715 N.W.2d 778, 789-91 (Mich. 2006) (citing MICH. COMP. LAWS § 769.8). Only the minimum sentence is based on the applicable sentencing guideline range. *Id.*; and see *People v. Babcock*, 666 N.W.2d 231, 236 n.7 (Mich. 2003) (citing MICH. COMP. LAWS § 769.34(2)). Therefore, under Michigan law, the trial judge sets the minimum sentence (within a certain range), but can never exceed the maximum sentence. *Drohan*, 715 N.W.2d at 789.

Because the trial court can never exceed the maximum sentence set by statute, Michigan's indeterminate sentencing scheme, unlike the determinate sentencing scheme at issue in *Blakely*, does not infringe on the province of the finder of fact, and, thus, does not run afoul of *Blakely*. See *Blakely*, 542 U.S. at 304-05, 308-09. Because the trial court in the present case sentenced Petitioner well within the parameters of Michigan's indeterminate sentencing scheme, it did not violate his Sixth Amendment rights. See, e.g., *Gray v. Bell*, No. 1:06-cv-611, 2007 WL 172519, at \*3 (W.D. Mich. Jan. 19, 2007); *Pettiway v. Palmer*, No. 1:06-cv-132, 2006 WL 1430062, at \*1 (W.D. Mich. May 23, 2006); *Stanley v. Jones*, No. 1:06-cv-49, 2006 WL 1459832, at \*2 (W.D. Mich. May 23, 2006); *Jones v. Trombley*, No. 2:07-cv-10139, 2007 WL 405835, at \*3 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 31, 2007); *Mays v. Trombley*, No. 2:06-cv-14043, 2006 WL 3104656, at \*3 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 31, 2006); *Worley v. Palmer*, No. 2:06-cv-13467, 2006 WL 2347615, at \*2 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 11, 2006); *George v. Burt*, No. 2:04-cv-74968, 2006 WL 156396, at \*5 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 20, 2006); *Walton v. McKee*, No. 2:04-cv-73695, 2005 WL 1343060, at \*3 (E.D. Mich. June 1, 2005).

### C. State-Law Claims

Petitioner next argues that his sentence violated the Michigan Constitution and other state law. The court may entertain an application for habeas relief on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). A habeas petition must "state facts that point to a 'real possibility of constitutional error.'" *Blackledge v. Allison*, 431 U.S. 63, 75 n.7 (1977) (quoting Advisory Committee Notes on Rule 4, RULES GOVERNING HABEAS CORPUS CASES). The federal courts have no power to intervene on the basis of a perceived error of state law. *Pulley v. Harris*, 465 U.S. 37, 41 (1984); *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 68 (1991). As a consequence, Petitioner's state-law claims are not cognizable on habeas review.

**Recommended Disposition**

For the foregoing reasons, I recommend that the habeas corpus petition be summarily dismissed pursuant to Rule 4 for lack of merit in the grounds presented. I further recommend that a certificate of appealability be denied. *See Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473 (2000).

Dated: June 4, 2008

/s/ Hugh W. Brenneman, Jr.

Hugh W. Brenneman, Jr.

United States Magistrate Judge

**NOTICE TO PARTIES**

Any objections to this Report and Recommendation must be filed and served within ten days of service of this notice on you. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). All objections and responses to objections are governed by W.D. Mich. LCivR 72.3(b). Failure to file timely objections may constitute a waiver of any further right of appeal. *United States v. Walters*, 638 F.2d 947 (6th Cir. 1981); *see Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985).